CONFIDENTIAL. No. 3 of 1890.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPUTÁNA.

Received up to 20th January, 1890.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Musalmáns and the National Congress.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 17th January, says that the Musalmáns who have joined the National Congress are being dealt with by the Hindus in the way they deserve. At the Bombay Congress one Musalmán proposed that the number of Hindú and Muhammadan members in the Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils should be equal. His proposal was received by the Hindus with hisses and cries of "shame." The fact is that the Bengali Bábús have established the Congress to secure their own selfish ends. They induce some foolish Musalmáns to attend the Congress every year by paying their travelling expenses. Mr. Bradlaugh's observations about the Congress, made by him at an interview with the correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, are entitled to no weight. He was in Bombay for only a week. He does not know that the travelling expenses of many delegates are paid from the Congress fund. He does not know that the abolition of the Arms' Act would be the signal for an outbreak of serious riots and *émeutes*. All classes of the community

have condemned the Congress, and now Government cannot attach any importance to the movement.

Circulation, 450 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 16th January, in a cartoon represents Messrs. Hume and Bradlaugh and Sir William Wedderburn as standing near one another with garlands of flowers on their necks, and a number of native ladies as throwing flowers on them. The letter-press is:—"The Friends of India."

Reception of Messrs. Hume and Bradlaugh and Sir William Wedderburn at Bombay.

Circulation, 300 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 12th January, referring to the appointment of the Hon'ble Pandit Ajudhya Nath as Joint General Secretary to the National Congress, observes that the North-Western Provinces and Oudh may be justly proud of the honour. The Pandit deserves praise for his intention to devote his whole time this year to the promotion of the cause of the Congress. He is really a man of great firmness and perseverance, and it is to be hoped that he will acquit himself well and that his efforts will be successful.

Appointment of the Hon'ble Pandit Ajudhya Nath as Joint General Secretary to the National Congress.

Circulation, 100 copies.

The *Nizámu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 17th January, observes that formerly, when a Muhammadan king used to pay a visit to any place, his visit put the inhabitants of that place to no expense. On the contrary, he distributed large quantities of grain and vast sums of money among the poor; gave some rewards to clever artizans and learned men; and even granted jágírs to those men who were especially deserving of royal favour. But now, on the occasion of the visit of a member of the Royal Family, the Viceroy or any other high official to a place, the prince or the official distributes no alms among the poor nor bestows any reward on any person. The people themselves have to accord him a suitable reception by erecting triumphal arches, holding illuminations, letting off fireworks and giving feasts to him. The expense is contributed to by the Municipal Board and the nobility and gentry of the place; but the money is spent in a way which does no good to the people, and such a use of

Visits of princes of the Royal Family and high Government officials to different parts of the country.

the money in the present unsatisfactory state of the country is to be deeply regretted. The cost of illuminations, fireworks, &c., on such occasions should be paid from the Government treasury; feasts should be given by Europeans; and the money raised from subscription among natives should be devoted to the establishment of useful institutions.

Circulation, 415 copies.

The Bengal Club dinner and the loyalty of natives.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 16th January, quotes extracts from the speeches of Mr. Robert Steel, who presided at the Bengal Club dinner, and of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, referring to the loyalty of natives, and observes that those Anglo-Indians who are always ready to accuse natives of disloyalty should now be ashamed of themselves. Will the *Pioneer* and Sir Charles Elliott still continue to think that the Europeans in this country always live on the brink of a volcano? The *Hindustán*, however, does not agree with Mr. Robert Steel in thinking that the Prince has found India prosperous and strong, and observes that his statement is rather premature. India cannot be considered prosperous until a material improvement has been made in the condition of the people, and she will be strong when the Indian warlike races have been placed on a footing of equality with British soldiers in the matter of discipline and Government has ceased to distrust natives. With reference to the praise bestowed by the chairman on the present Viceroy, it would be well if His Excellency made himself deserving of that praise, and abolished, or at least reduced, the income tax and the salt duty.

Circulation, 415 copies.

The Nyassaland difficulty.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 14th January, gives an account of the origin of the dispute between England and Portugal regarding Nyassaland, and observes that, although Portugal is no match for England, the English Government should act with caution and prudence and should be in no hurry to declare war. Any of the Great Powers of Europe may be ready to espouse the cause of the Portuguese Government. Indeed, it would be no matter for surprise if that Government had been instigated by the Russian Government to pick a quarrel with England. The dispute had better be referred to the Great Powers of Europe for an amicable settlement.

ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 415 copies.

Comments on the police report in the case in which some European soldiers are accused of having caused the death of two chaprásis, Lahore.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 16th January, says that the police report in the case in which two chaprásis were killed by European soldiers at Lahore, shows that the soldiers entered a grass preserve in pursuit of a rabbit. The chaprásis in charge of the preserve desired to apprehend the soldiers or to deprive them of their guns, and with that view a large number of men surrounded them. The soldiers refused to surrender their guns, and a scuffle ensued, in which the guns went off accidentally and two chaprásis were struck by the bullets. The chaprásis and their comrades are themselves to blame. The soldiers took flight through fear of being ill-treated by the natives and have not yet reappeared. The result of the police investigation in the case above referred to clearly shows how untrustworthy the police reports are. Natives can never have the courage to commit an assault on European soldiers; the former, particularly peasants, are extremely afraid of them. European soldiers, while out hunting, frequently shoot villagers in place of parrots and pigeons, but no steps have yet been taken by Government to check the evil. When Government itself provides every kind of meat for European soldiers, they need not hunt or shoot. If shooting be considered necessary for the preservation of their health, they may be allowed to shoot in forests, but should be forbidden to enter cultivated lands, where they unnecessarily harass peasants who are no match for them.

Circulation, 82 copies.

Section 292 of the Penal Code and the publication of advertisements for the sale of aphrodisiacs.

The *Dabír-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 10th January, says that, as several native editors in Moradabad have been convicted and fined under section 292 of the Penal Code for publishing in their newspapers advertisements for the sale of aphrodisiacs, all the editors in that district have resolved to submit a memorial to the Local Government with a view to find out what terms are obscene. The memorial will also be signed by the editors in other districts. The *Dabír-i-Hind* approves of the proposal, and observes that

the convictions above referred to are not justifiable under the provisions of section 292. The advertisements to which exception has been taken by Government are not published to encourage immorality or to outrage the public decency, but are intended for the public good. If any readers of newspapers do not like such advertisements, they need not read them. On the other hand, the lower classes of Hindu women sing most obscene songs to the annoyance of their neighbours and the passers-by in the streets, but no prosecutions are instituted against them under section 294 of the Penal Code. Are not obscene terms to be found in legal and medical works? Look at the Explanations given in sections 375 and 377 of the Penal Code and the terms used in medical treatises on anatomy. The figures made of wax, resembling the different parts of the human body, have been provided in every medical school and college for the information of students. But of course nothing could be more unjust than to charge the authors of the Penal Code and the medical works with an offence under section 292 of the Penal Code. Similarly Government is not justified in taking exception to the advertisements published in newspapers for the benefit of the public.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Alleged need for the introduction of a permanent settlement.

The *Kárnámah* (Lucknow), of the 13th January, observes that, as the term of the last settlement in Oudh is about to expire, arrangements are being made by Government for the revision of settlement. It would be well if Government could see its way to the introduction of a permanent settlement. Such a measure would be equally beneficial to Government, landlords and tenants. At present landlords do not like to make any improvements in land, as they are afraid that in that case Government is sure to increase its demand. The introduction of a permanent settlement would enable Government to dispense with the services of patwáris and kanúngos. Landlords would readily improve their lands and show indulgence to tenants in the matter of rent. The bonds of union and friendship between Government and the people would be strengthened, and in that case Government might be able to reduce the army. The levy of heavy taxation by

any Government is very dangerous, as is evident from past history.

Circulation, 450 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 16th January, regrets to say that the Lady Dufferin Fund has not proved so useful to the native community as it was expected to be. But of course the fund has placed trained midwives and nurses within easy reach of Europeans and Eurasians. If an ordinary Eurasian wants a European or Eurasian nurse to tend him or his wife in case of sickness, he can at once get one. But no native can get even a Eurasian nurse to wait on him, even if he is willing to pay her full fee and to provide every comfort for her: he must be content with a half-trained low-caste native nurse. It should be remembered that the fund was established for the benefit of natives, and that the natives are the chief contributors to it.

Lady Dufferin Fund and natives.

Circulation, 1,400 copies.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 13th January, referring to the rumour that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of a separate Bishop for the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces, observes that the measure is opposed to the policy of religious toleration pursued by the Government of India. Indeed, the Government is not justified in maintaining the Ecclesiastical Establishment at all at the expense of the native tax-payer.

Appointment of a separate Bishop for the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces.

Circulation, 200 copies.

The *Agra Punch*, of the 12th January, contains a picture in which India is represented as a female mendicant playing on a musical instrument and singing a song, in which she complains that she has been reduced to poverty by the income tax and that Government does not lend a ear to her. The *Punch* consoles her by saying that the present sympathetic Governor-General is sure to abolish the tax.

Condemnation of the income tax.

Circulation, 415 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 14th January, states that, with the permission of the Local Government, the municipal boards in these provinces have forbidden persons suffering from any contagious or

Prohibition for the sale of any articles of food by persons suffering from any contagious or infectious disease.

infectious disease to sell articles of food or drink, or to touch any such things when exposed for sale by others: any person who disobeys the order will be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50. The order is a good one, but widespread publicity should be given to it by beat of drum, so that the men to whom it is applicable may not render themselves liable to a fine through ignorance.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation, 1,400 copies.

Comments on the Bill for the amendment of Act XXV of 1867.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 13th January, states that under the existing Indian law, three copies of every new book have to be made over by the publisher to Government, the price being paid him by Government at the same rate at which the book is sold to the public. In England the publisher has to supply a copy of each book to the Oxford Museum, and also the Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh and Dublin Libraries, if required to do so, but he receives no price. The Government of India desires to extend the English law to this country, and the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins has introduced a Bill into the Viceroy's Legislative Council which provides that two copies of every new book shall be supplied to Government by the publisher free of charge. The reason urged by him in support of the measure is that in Bombay some publishers charged Government more than the ordinary price in several instances, and he is afraid that the publishers in other provinces too may be in the habit of doing so. Evidently it reflects little credit on the sagacity of Government officials that they should have been deceived by publishers. If some publishers take from Government more than the ordinary price of their books, the best remedy for the evil is to pay for the books at a fixed rate. In that case Government officials would not be liable to be deceived by publishers, nor would the latter be subjected to any loss. If the Government of India desires to amend the Indian law in the matter of the supply of books on the lines of the English law, with a view to assimilating the law of the two countries, it is welcome to it. But it should also follow the English law in more important matters, such as the introduction of representative institutions, the discussion of the Budget, and so forth. Is the new Official Secrets'

Act based on the same principles as the similar law in England? It is of course another thing if the Government of India desires to imitate the English law only in those matters in which an imitation is favourable to itself. In England, books as a rule have an extensive and rapid sale. The copyrights for books are sometimes sold for many thousands of pounds sterling; but the less said of the unsatisfactory condition of publishers in this country, the better: the supply of two copies of each book to Government free of charge would press severely on them, and such a measure would be prejudicial to the fair fame of Government for justice. To-day Government desires publishers to supply copies of books free of charge, to-morrow it may call upon other persons to provide other things gratis. If once the rumour gets abroad that Government does not like to pay for the things it requires, the official hirelings, who already practise great extortion in connection with the tours of Government officers, will openly rob the people. Hence it is to be hoped that the Viceroy and his counsellors will reconsider the matter and refrain from passing Mr. Hutchins' Bill.

EDUCATION.

Circulation, 250 copies.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for September last, received on the 15th January, observes that natives are losing everything under British rule. However, they looked upon the rapid spread of education with great satisfaction, and hoped that it would some day restore them to their old prosperity. But the Civilian Director of Public Instruction in these provinces is anxious to make even the Educational Department a source of revenue. The tuition and examination fees have been so largely increased by him that it is now almost impossible for the poorer classes to give education to their children. The authorities have lately been desirous of checking the spread of education, but they should remember that all their efforts in that direction will be unsuccessful. The people have made a firm resolve to educate their sons, and no difficulties and impediments can now prevent them from doing so. The educational authorities

Condemnation of the increase in the school examination fees in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

who are endeavouring to check education are worse than the high-handed police officials, inasmuch as the latter inflict only bodily injuries, while the former desire to "murder" the intellect. Was the Education Commission appointed to injure the cause of education? Government may deprive the people of all their property if it pleases, but it should encourage the spread of education.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Establishment of a new school at Muttra from public subscription.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 12th January, on the authority of a correspondent, gives the proceedings of a public meeting held at Muttra on the 31st December under the auspices of the members of the Dhusar community. Among others, Munshi Newal Kishor, C. I. E., of Lucknow, Munshi Girdhar Lál, Vakíl, Agra, and Lálas Sita Rám and Jagan Prasad, Honorary Magistrates, Muttra, were present; and Seth Lachman Das, C. I. E., presided. The meeting resolved to establish a school from public subscription. Munshi Newal Kishor will contribute Rs. 25 a month, the school will receive an equal sum from the funds of the Shri Kishori Ramanji temple, where the school will be held, and a further sum of Rs. 50 a month will be contributed by other persons.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Alleged delay in the payment of salaries to the teachers in the Anglo-Sanskrit Jubilee School, Mirzapur.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 13th January, complains that the teachers in the Anglo-Sanskrit Jubilee School at Mirzapur have not yet received their pay for the last three months, and urges the Director of Public Instruction and the District Magistrate to make satisfactory arrangements for the teachers being paid regularly every month.

POST-OFFICE.

Circulation, 125 copies.

City Post-office at Meerut.

The *Jalwa-i-Ezidi* (Meerut), of the 13th January, complains that the city post-office at Meerut is held in a room up-stairs, which is very narrow and is not properly ventilated, and that consequently the postal clerks and the persons who have occasion to go to the post-office are put to much inconvenience. Government has to pay a fairly large amount to the

owner of the house on account of rent every month. Hence the Postmaster-General had better erect a state building for the post-office.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The alleged ill-treatment of patwáris and headmen of cart-drivers by tahsíl officials at Agra.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 15th January, complains that several patwáris and headmen of cart-drivers at Agra have been unjustly beaten by the tahsíl officials with shoes, and that it is rumoured that carts are pressed into service for the purpose of carrying bricks from the district jail to the water-works.

Circulation, 300 copies.

An association established by the Agarwalas of Muttra for the encouragement of social reform.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 12th January, on the authority of a correspondent, publishes a brief account of a public meeting held by the Agarwalas of Muttra on the 31st December at the house of Lála Janki Prasad, Honorary Magistrate. About 2,000 men belonging to that community were present, and Babu Murli Dhar, Deputy Collector, occupied the chair. Babu Sanwal Das, the publisher of the Ajmere *Agarwal Upkárak*, Pandit Radha Charan Goswami, and other persons, addressed the meeting, drawing attention to the necessity for the reduction of extravagant marriage expenses and the introduction of other social reforms. A permanent association was formed, which will hold its meetings twice a month to take steps with a view to suppress evil customs.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Death of Dr. Makund Lál, Rai Bahádur, Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy, Agra.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 15th January, expresses deep regret at the death of Dr. Makund Lál, Rai Bahádur, Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy, praises him for his professional abilities, and observes that he was popular with all classes of the commuity at Agra. (The death of Dr. Makund Lál is noticed with regret by the other newspapers of Agra.)

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1889-90.	1889-90.	
1	*Agra Akhbár* ...	Agra ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Tajammul Husain ...	Jan. 14th ...	Jan. 20th ...	240 copies.
2	*Agra Punch* ...	„ ...	„ ...	„ ...	Amír Khán ...	„ 12th ...	„ 17th ...	200 „
3	*Akhbár-i-Álam* ...	Meerut ...	„ ...	„ ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	„ 14th ...	„ 18th ...	53 „
4	*Álam-i-Taswír* ...	Cawnpore ...	„ ...	„ ...	Rahmatu-l-lah ...	„ „ ...	„ 19th ...	250 „
5	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly ...	Alímu-l-lah ...	„ 11th 14th & 18th.	„ 14th 17th & 20th.	493 copies (including 283 copies taken by Government).
6	*Almora Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	„ 13th ...	„ 15th ...	76 copies.
7	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	„ ...	Kishun Lál ...	„ 4th & 11th ...	„ 14th ...	164 „
8	*Azád* ...	„ ...	„ ...	„ ...	Ahmad Alí ...	„ 17th ...	„ 18th ...	240 „
9	*Bhárat Jiwan* ...	Benares ...	Hindi ...	„ ...	Rám Krishn Varmá,	„ 13th ...	„ 14th ...	1,400 „
10	*Bulbul-i-Hind* ...	Moradabad ...	Urdu ...	„ ...	Kishan Sarúp ...	„ 16th ...	„ 18th ...	200 „
11	*Colonel* ...	„ ...	„ ...	„ ...	Banwári Lál ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	
12	*Colvin Gazette* ...	Unao ...	„ ...	Bi-monthly ...	Mahmudu-l-Hasan ...	„ 15th ...	„ 16th ...	140 „
13	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* ...	Bareilly ...	„ ...	Weekly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	„ 18th ...	„ 19th ...	300 „
14	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandari,*	Rampur ...	„ ...	„ ...	Muhammad Husain,	„ 13th ...	„ 15th ...	468 „
15	*Dabír-i-Hind* ...	Agra ...	„ ...	Tri-monthly,	Amín-ul-dín ...	„ 10th ...	„ 16th ...	82 „
16	*Fitnah* ...	Gorakhpur ...	„ ...	Weekly ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	„ 16th ...	„ 19th ...	550 „
17	*Gohar-i-Nigár* ...	Agra ...	„ ...	Bi-monthly ...	Sadídu-l-dín ...	„ 1st & 15th ...	„ 14th ...	150 „
18	*Hilál* ...	Moradabad ...	„ ...	Weekly ...	Iláhí Bakhsh ...	„ 9th ...	„ 16th ...	125 „
19	*Hindi Pradip* ...	Allahabad ...	Hindi ...	Monthly ...	Bálkrishn Bhatt ...	For September ...	„ 15th ...	280 „

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1889-90.	1889-90.	
20	*Hindustán* ...	Kálkankar...	Hindi ..	Daily ...	Gur Datt Sukla ...	Jan. 12th to 18th.	Jan. 14th to 19th.	415 copies.
21	*Hindustání* ...	Lucknow ..	Urdu ..	Weekly ...	Ganga Prasád Varmá	,, 12th ...	,, 14th ...	300 ,,
22	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ..	Hindi-Urdu...	,, ...	Mahávir Prasád ...	,, 8th & 11th.	,, 17th ..	100 ,,
23	*Jalwa-i-Ezadí* ...	Meerut ..	Urdú ...	,, ...	Muhammad Khalíl...	,, 6th & 13th.	,, 15th & 19th.	125 ,,
24	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Moradabad ..	,, ...	,, ...	Jamshed Alí ...	,, 12th ...	,, 18th ...	150 ,,
25	*Kanauj Punch* ...	Kanauj ..	,, ...	Bi-monthly	Bhaggú Khán ..	,, 15th ..	,, 17th ...	250 ,,
26	*Kárnámah* ...	Lucknow ..	,, ...	Weekly ..	Muhammad Yáqúb,	,, 13th ..	,, 16th ...	250 ,,
27	*Kásht Pattriká* ...	Benares ..	,, ...	,, ...	Lakshmí Shankar Misra, M.A., Rai Bahádur.	,, 17th ..	,, 20th ...	500 copies (including 342 copies taken by Govt.)
28	*Káyasth Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ..	,, ..	,, ...	Rudra Prasád ...	,, 16th ...	,, 17th ...	1,200 copies.
29	*Káyasth Reformer* ...	Bareilly ..	,, ...	,, ...	Thákur Prasád ...	,, 18th ...	,, 19th ...	350 ,,
30	*Káyasth Shubh Chintak.*	,, ...	Hindi ...	,, ..	Thakur Prasád ..	,, 19th ...	,, 17th ...	250 ,,
31	*Káyasth Upkárak* ...	Agra ..	Urdu ..	,, ..	Náráyan Prasád ..	,, ,, ...	,, 18th ...	300 ,,
32	*Khatrí Hitkárí* ...	,, ...	,, ...	Bi-Monhtly ...	Díná Náth Tandan..	For January ...	,, 19th ..	375 ,,
33	*Khichri Samáchár* ...	Mirzapur ...	Trilingual ...	Weekly ...	Madho Prasád ..	,, 4th ...	,, 20th ..	
34	*Khurshid-i-Áfáq* ...	Pilibhít ..	Urdu ...	,, ...	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	,, 15th ..	,, 19th ...	200 ,,
35	*Mashir-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ghulám Muhammad,	,, ,, ..	,, 15th ..	115 ,,
36	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore ..	,, ...	,, ...	Gauri Shankar ..	,, 11th ..	,, 14th ..	80 ,,
37	*Mauj-i-Narbeddá* ...	Hoshangabad,	,, ...	,, ...	Abdu-l-Karím ..	,, 8th ...	,, 18th ...	300 ,,
38	*Mihr-i-Nimroz* ...	Bijnor ..	,, ...	,, ...	Karímu-l-lah ..	,, 14th ...	,, 17th ...	370 ,,
39	*Mufíd-i-Am* ...	Agra ...	,, ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán ...	,, 10th ..	,, 16th ...	100 ,,
	Naiyar-i-Azam ...	Moradabad ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Amjad Alí ..	,, 13th ...	,, ,, ...	250 ,,

41	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etawáh ...	,, ...	,, ...	Rúhu-l-lah Khán ...	,,	8th & 16th...		15th & 18th.	175	,,
42	*Najmu-l-Hind* ...	Jaunpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Muhsin,	,,	13th ...	,,	15th ...	87	,,
43	*Nasim-i-Agra* ...	Agra ...	,, ...	,, ...	Jamná Dás Biswás,	,,	15th ...	,,	18th ...	400	,,
44	*Násir-i-Hind* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Ali ...	,,	16th ...	,,	20th ...	80	,,
45	*Nizámu-l-Mulk* ...	Moradabad ...	,, ...	,, ...	Fahímu-l-dín ...	,,	17th ...	,,	,, ...	100	,,
46	*Núru-l-Anwár* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Abdu-l-Hamíd ...	,,	11th & 18th,	,,	14th & 19th,	262	,,
47	*Nyáya Sudhá* ...	Harda ...	Maráthí-English.	,, ...	Wasudeva Bhaskar...	,,	15th ...	,,	18th ...	400	,,
48	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	,,	13th to 18th,	,,	14th, 16th & 18th.	550 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)	
49	*Oudh Punch* ...	,, ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ...	,,	16th ...	,,	20th ...	450 copies.	
50	*Prajá Hitkárak* ...	Agra ...	Hindi ...	,, ...	Rám Chandra ...	,,	7th & 15th,	,,	,, ...		
51	*Prayág Samáchár* ...	Allahabad ...	,, ...	,, ...	Dewaki Nandan ...	,,	13th ...	,,	16th ...	400	,,
52	*Rafiu-l-Akhbár* ...	Benares ...	Urdu ...	,, ...	Ghulám Husain ...	,,	,, ...	,,	,, ...	250	,,
53	*Rájputána Gazette* ...	Ajmere ...	Urdu-Hindi...	,, ...	Murád Alí ...	,,	16th ...	,,	19th ...	601	,,
54	*Riazá-l-Akhbár* ...	Gorakhpur ...	Urdu ...	,, ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	,,	,, ...	,,	,, ...	325	,,
55	*Rohilkhand Punch* ...	Moradabad ...	,, ...	,, ...	Jamshed Alí ...	,,	12th ...	,,	18th ...	150	,,
56	*Sájjan Kirti Sudhákar*	Udaipur ...	Hindi ...	,, ...	Vanshi Dhar ...	,,	13th ...	,,	,, ...	108	,,
57	*Sanátan Dharm Pattra*	Bareilly ...	,, ...	Bi-monthly...	Náráyan Dás ...	,,	15th ...	,,	20th ...	250	,,
58	*Sastá Akhbár* ...	Agra ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Aulád Alí ...	,,	,, ...	,,	19th ...	100	,,
59	*Sitára-i-Hind* ...	Moradabad ...	,, ...	,, ...	Banwári Lál ...	,,	12th ...	,,	17th ...	125	,,
60	*Tahzib* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muzaffar Alí Khán...	,,	,, ...	,,	16th ...	100	,,
61	*Tohfa-i-Hind* ...	Bijnor ...	,, ...	,, ...	Jairáj Singh ...	,,	18th ...	,,	15th ...	240	,,
62	*Tuti-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	,, ...	,, ...	Sajjád Husain ...	,,	8th ...	,,	,, ...	310	,,

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